NEW-YORK COMEDY THEATRE—S—"Confusion."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—S.—Ministrels.
STAR THEATRE—S.—"Virginus."
ETELSWAY HALL—S.—Corecet.
PHALLA THEATRE—S.—"1776."
THATTE COMIQUE—2 and S.—"Cordella's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S.—"Separation."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S.—"Lady Clare."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—S.—"Lady Clare."
SD AVENUE THEATRE—S.—"Princess Ida."
DTH AVENUE THEATRE—S.—"Princess Ida."
14TH STREET THEATRE—S.—"The Member for Slocum."

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Onemese Notices.

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## New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The European Governments have combined against the Anarchists. - An appropria- | workers for the purp se of destroying property tion of £380,000 for the war in the Soudan is usked | in foreign territory; and that the plea that Fedof Parliament. = The German Reichstag eral law and State statutes do not provide for opened yesterday. and Secessionists have united.

which the Mexican treaty had been defeated was pal legislation was inadequate exonerated the reconsidered. A favorable report was made on the bill fixing the rate of postage upon mail matter of the second class. A bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 to E. H. Emery for the invention and construction of a machine for test-ing iron and steel. The Pendleton bill providing a system of courts for the exercise of the extra territorial jurisdiction of the United States was = The House adopted several amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and finally passed the bill.

DOMESTIC.-The chief charge against the Princeton Faculty was retracted yesterday. === General James K. Moorchead, of Pittsburg, is de ad The Ohio Prohibitionists elected delegates to its National Convention. - Mayor Latrobe and Mr. Garrett deny the charges against them. A reception was given to Lieutenaut Schnetze in St. Louis. — Dr. John Hall of Trenton resigns his pastorate. - The town of Cheraw, S. C., 18 plarmed by ramored threats of Colonel Cash. Fort Ontario at Oswego is to be made ready again for troops. The defaulting Huron County (Ohio) treasurer had been speculating in wook The Louisiania Republican State Convention wound up by nominating a strong State ticket, and not instructing the delegates to Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Republican caucus last night was attended by the friends of Mr. O'Brien in force; 119 of the 138 votes cast were in favor of Mr. O'Brien. — The Chamber of Com-merce yesterday drew up a memorial to Congress against the issue of silverdollars. - The Young Women's Christian Association held its annual re ception. = The College of Dentistry graduated 42 persons, = Rufus F. Andrews, a lawyer of this city, was arrested in connection with the forged Brooklyn divorces, === The sale of the Henry C. Murphy library was continued. == Miss Parloa closed her course of lectures at the Cooper Union. = Guiseppe Guidice was convicted in Brooklyn of murder in the first degree. Collector John McMahon, of Hoboken, is missing. = A lively war in rates on coal is being waged by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies. —— Gold value award, is wholly relevant. This is the Orsini of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 85.07 case. Let it be granted that the Irish conspiracents. = Stocks were dull, with small fluctuations, and closed steady without feature.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 41°; lowest, 30°; average. 347ac.

Remembering that even the worm will turn if pressed too hard, the Princeton Undergraduate has stopped to think a moment before asking the trustees of the college to discipline the Faculty. This wise act is in part due to the fact that the chief witness against the professors, on the charge of spying on the students, has backed down completely, and admits that he was wrong. So the Faculty may not be obliged to go after all.

The opening of the German Parliament yesterday was marked by nothing unusual. It was pointed out in the speech from the throne that the members would have to give much time to internal affairs, and they were assured that the foreign relations of the Empire were in "a highly satisfactory condition." Prince Bismarck evidently means to keep on with his legislation in behalf of workmen, hoping thereby to disarm the Socialistic agitators. No unpleasant inquiries were made by the friends of Herr Lasker about the Chancellor's interference with the delivery of the Reichstag's foreign

The Democrats are determined, apparently, that the Republicans shall not have all the credit which follows the investigation and correction of abuses. Governor Cleveland sent a message to the Assembly yesterday, saying that he believed fraud had been practised upon the State in connection with repairs upon arsenals and armories; he advised another committee of investigation, which was immediately appointed, of course. It does not appear from what is thus far disclosed in the matter that the Governor has made a "big find." These frauds are not extensive, at least not in comparison with those which have been discovered from time to time in the municipal government | Lord Palmers on was so emphatic in his gold, silver dollars, legal tenders and bank

which he recommends should be thoroughly nade and the thieves brought to justice.

The plan adopted by the Chamber of Commerce as a remedy for the evils of unlimited silver coinage may not be considered by some as the wisest that could be suggested; but great importance must be attached to it as a protest of the leading mercantile organization of the country against the present state of affai.s. The Chamber thinks the coinage of superfluous dellars should be stopped for two years, and that no more Treasury bills of a smaller denomination than \$5 should be issued. In this way, it is believed, silver coins would take the place of the present small bills. In view of the tons of silver in the Treasury vaults a suspension of coinage for two years is cer-

tainly not an unreasonable request. Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill has reached a final vote in the Ways and Means Committee and will be speedily reported to the House. Only one amendment has been adopted-that coal shall not be admitted free from Canada until the Dominion Government admits coal free from the United States. Mr. Morrison and his friends declare that this bill will be pressed in earnest and undoubtedly be passed. Other Democratic members of the House are less confident, and are inclined to regard the measure as a mere declaration of party principles. This latter hypothesis is the only one that explains satisfactorily the way in which Mr. Morrison has snubbed the representatives of the different industries of the country who have appeared before the committee. What is the use of listening to unpleasant protests against something that one has no real intention of doing?

Powerful opposition was developed yesterday in the Legislature against the bill to protect the Adirondack forests from further destruction. The lumbermen are well organized, and the Assembly seemed to be in complete subjection to them. All the excellent suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce Committee in regard to this matter were contemptuously thrown aside. We hardly expected that an entirely satisfactory law would be passed; but there was reason to hope that a compromise bill might be agreed upon which would do great good. Influence and sharp practice, however, thus far have been too much for the men who have the welfare of the state at heart, and unless the friends of the forests make a great effort next Monday night, nothing, or next to nothing, will be done at this session to preserve the commerce of river and canal. That would be a public-calamity.

DYNAMITE PRECEDENTS.

The English press has referred to the Alabama award as a precedent for the suppression of dynamite warfare. The argument is that there is no essential difference between the construction and equipment of vessels for the purpose of destroying property on the high seas, and the organization of bands of dynamite-The German Progressists | the emergency does not release the United States authorities from responsibility to Great Congress.-In the Senate yesterday the vote by | Britain any more than the excuse that munici-English Government in the Alabama case. There is one radical distinction which is fatal

to the relevancy of the parallel. There was a civil war in the United States, and the British Government had issued a neutrality proclamation warning the Queen's subjects against equipping vessels for privateering purposes, supplying munitions of war or doing any act calculated to afford assistance to either belligerent. There is no military rebellion in Ireland against British authority; the dynamite conspirators are criminals plotting in one country against the laws of another, and cannot be considered belligerents under the law of nations; and consequently the provisions of any Neutrality Act cannot be enforced. The dyna- re-elected a Republican Mayor, who has already mite operations, moreover, are secret plots, in which a very small group of miscreants are implicated. The work is not only carried on in time of peace very clumsily and on a small scale, but is denounced by Americans from one end of the country to the other. Great Britain, on the other hand, was the naval base of the Confederacy; five out of the seven privateers which preyed upon American commerce 'were built in English dock-yards; rams and ironclads were also constructed for Mr. Davis's agents, and a cotton loan was floated; and these operations were not only of magnitude and openly conducted, but were publicly defended by the English press, the Queen's Ministers, members of Parliament and the governing classes of English society. Mr. Laird was heartily applauded when he asserted in the Commons that he would like to be known as the builder of a dozen Alabamas. Lord Palmerston emphatically declared in the same House that England was not in the habit of altering its laws to please a foreign State.

The mention of Lord Palmerston's name suggests a parallel which, unlike the Alabama tors collect money, hire agents and purchase their explosives and mechanism in America for use in England. This is precisely what Felice Orsini did in England when he formed his plot against the French Government. It was in London that he became possessed with the idea of killing Napoleon III. in the interest of Italian liberty. The general arrangements for the plot were made on English soil. The bombs were manufactured in Birmingham. An Englishman | for special uses. But he neglects to make ordered them for him and paid for them, probably with money collected in London, where Orsini had a large circle of acquaintances and sympathizers. The agents were selected partly in England and partly in France. The base of operations was so unmistakable that when the bombs were exploded in Paris and ten persons were killed and over 150 wounded in the Rue Lepelletier, there was a general outery in France against England as a country which had instigated the crime. The French Minister in London immediately demanded that the law should be set in motion against Orsini's accomplices, and even suggested that it should be strengthened if it were inadequate for the sunpression of such conspiracies. What was the outcome of these remonstrances? Lord Palmerston upon introducing a bill designed to make conspiracy to murder a felony and to impose penalties for it, was accused of truckling to the French Government, was denounced by the English press, and was voted out of office. The bill was defeated on the second reading, and the new Ministry made no effort to revive it. notes. But, putting this point aside, the An attempt to enforce the existing statutes against Dr. Bernard, one of Orsini's accomplices, was a signal failure. He was acquitted, greatly to the relief and satisfaction of matured obligations. This leaves "a net the English people.

This precedent, which has a direct bearing upon the dynamite outrages, ought to render the English Government exceedingly cautious in giving advice to the United States Government respecting the enforcement of existing statutes and the expediency of enacting new held and owned, in form available for the main laws for the suppression of conspiracy. If | tenance of its credit, only \$116,409,074 03 in

ing its laws to please a foreign State, it was bemuse his experience in this Orsini episode had taught him that neither English legislators nor English jurymen nor the English people would tolerate any interference with the right of asylum respecting political offences, or any dietation from abroad in regard to domestic legislation.

The objection may be urged that money was not openly collected in Eugland for the Orsini deducted from available cash, may be supposed plot, whereas in Irish-American journals frantic appeals are made for mysterious emergency funds, subscriptions are regularly acknowledged, and the money raised and contributed in this way is expended in the dynamite campaign. This is a distinction of method rather than of fact. Orsini secretly obtained the money he required from Italian sympathizers residing in London, and sent an English agent to Birmingham to order the explosives. The method of collection did not make England any the less his actual base of supplies. It cannot be denied that money is ostensibly raised by one or two of the least reputable Irish-American prints for purposes of dynamite warfare. It is notorious, however, that such collections merely line the pockets of braggarts, who are the least formidable of England's toes. Dynamite and clockwork are among the cheapest articles of manufacture, and the rates of steerage passage are not high. Very little money is requisite to equip a knot of desperadoes for dynamite operations in England; what is needed can be raised secretly; and we do not believe that the actual conspirators ever get a dollar from these newspaper funds. A secret dynamite fund is in reality far more formidable than a regularly acknowledged subscription list, since the agents are screened from open association with their principals. The collection of the money, however, is the essential fact. The method of

raising it is merely a matter of detail. The legal authorities of the State and Federal Government assert that there is no law by which papers publishing appeals and collecting money for the dynamite warfare can be prosecated and suppressed. We doubt if England would be benefited if there were such a statute; or if, moreover, there were any means of punishing Irish demagogues at public meetings for their infamous advocacy of dynamite. Such proceedings would only multiply secret presses and secret societies, cause intense excitement, and powerfully incite Irishmen to commit crimes against civilization and humanity. The prosecution of Herr Most and the Treiheit of London is a precedent which Englishmen for their own sakes ought not to expect the United States to follow. It would be one of the easiest methods of popularizing dynamite.

THE OUTLOOK IN THIS STATE. In 1881 the Democrats, for the first time in ten ears, carried both houses of the Legislature. In 1882 a Democratic Governor was elected-majority 193,000-and with him a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor and Assembly. Last fall the Republicans stopped fighting one another and set to work to repair these losses. The result was that they recovered the Senate, recovered the Assembly, elected the head of their State ticket, and demonstrated that the Cleveland tidal wave had spent itself and that the tide which was running was with the Republican party. If the campaign had lasted two weeks longer there is little doubt the entire Republican State ticket would have been elected.

The local elections that have been held during the past week furnish an additional occasion for Republican satisfaction. The party is certainly in good condition to make Presidential canvass in this State. Elmira, ordinarily Democratic, has elected a Republican Mayor by the largest majority ever given for that official since the city was established. The Democratic majority averages 500. The majority for this Republican Mayor is 862. Utica has also elected a Republican Mayor by a majority unprecedentedly large. Rochester has held the office for four consecutive terms, by majority of 4,209-the largest, with one exception, that he has ever received. Kingston for the first time in her history has chosen sax Republican Aldermen at a single election. Commenting upon the result in the county (Ulster) The Rondout Freeman mentions seven towns which it says were "recently Democratic" but now "appear to have become permanently Republican." In Newburg the Republicans gain the Mayor, two members of the Board of Education, a justice of the peace and other officials. Gains are reported in the Boards of Supervisors of Rensselaer, Chemung, Ulster, Oneida, Monroe, Oswego, Washington, Saratora and Orange counties.

Mingled with these victories for our party there are some defeats here and there-Dutchess County, for instance, failed to give a good account of herself. But taking the elections as a whole they are to be regarded as proving that the New-York Republicans are in capital fighting trim; that they are carnest, united, determined to win. The prospect is full of encouragement. Let no mistakes be made in Chicago in June and New-York is sure to go Republican in November.

THE EXACT STATE OF THE TREASURY. Secretary Folger's statement, in reply to tue inquiry of the House as to the amount of money in the Treasury, is complete and admirable in every respect save one. The Secretary gives the facts correctly and fully, and properly calls the attention of the House to the provisions of law under which trust and other funds are held sufficiently clear the fact that he is still relying in part, for ability to meet the obligations of the Government, upon a kind of currency which cannot be forced upon any one without destroying the public credit. As has been repeatedly remarked, it is his fault that this fact has not been constantly impressed upon public attention and observed in the dealings of the Treasury as a fact of vital importance.

Mr. Folger shows that the Treasury held February 29th, in excess of special accounts which are not subject to the warrant of the Secretary, \$396,293,451 73, but of this \$44,639,107 80 was in certificates or other obligations redeemed and not again issued. It is remarkable that the Secretary, while clearly perceiving that these should not be counted as available cash, includes as available cash the legal tender notes redeemed, of which \$45,808,940 were at that date in the Treasury, besides \$12,048,940 in bank notes, and these sums are afterward included as cash available for the purpose of redeeming United States Secretary then shows that \$206,120,062 73 were also held under various acts as special deposits for redemption of certificates and balance of \$145,534,281 20," of which the Secretary properly remarks, \$28,490,906 91 was in fractional silver coin, and \$634,300 26 in minor coins, which are not a legal tender in

one sum beyond \$10 in nominal value. From this it follows that the Treasury actually of this city. But, big or little, the investigation | declaration in the debates respecting the Ale | notes. But it also appears that on the 29th

bama that England was not in the habit of alter- , there was in the Treasury \$126,822,399 in silver dollars, of wheh \$96,247,721 was covered by silver certificates deducted. Hence it appears that \$30,574,678 in silver dollars formed part of the \$116,409,974 03 supposed to be available. In other words, the Treasury held free for use in maintaining its credit on that date only \$85,831,396 in gold, legal tenders and bank notes. The trust funds held for redemption of bank notes, having been to contain the legal tenders and bank notes, and even then the Treasury has left for the protection of its own credit only \$85,834,396 in

> "Take note also, if so it pleases," says Mr. Folger, that \$95,500,000 of the money in the Treasury was obtained for the purpose of resumption, under special provisions of the Resumption act, and in his judgment ought to be sacredly held for that purpose. So it seems to The Tribune. And the Treasury does not hold that sum, free of other immediate demands, without counting in as part of it about \$9,000,000 in silver dollars, which cannot be used for the redemption of notes without precipitating National dishonor and bankruptcy. That is the exact state of the case, and THE TRIBUNE therefore urges that the Secretary ought at all times to hold at least \$95,500,000 in gold, not covered by other obligations that can at any time be enforced, for the sole purpose of resemption and maintenance of specie payments. It is perfectly easy for him to do so. He has only to refuse to call bonds when the cash on hand does not suffice to leave him \$95,500,000 free gold.

THE GREELY RELIEF QUESTION. In consideration of the mismanagement and disaster which have so retarded and obstructed the measures for the relief of the Greely exploring expedition it is not too much to require that every possible opportunity of rescue shall now be utilized. This is the last season during which there can be any hope of finding the party alive, and the fact increases the responsibility of the Government, and ought to insure the zealous and harmonious action of all concerned in the search, either directly or indirectly. The naval expedition which has been ordered may no doubt prove sufficient, but in a case of this kind there cannot be too many seekers on the lookout, and therefore Congress would do well to offer a bounty to any whaler that may find and relieve the Greely party. Such a measure will cost but a tride, and may not cost anything, but it will give the lost explorers one more chance for their lives, and that is a consideration which ought to outweigh all objections.

Of course a resolution offering a bounty to whalers or other vessels cannot be regarded as involving any reflection upon the naval relief expedition. Nobody doubts that the Navy will do its full duty, but such a resolution will have the effect of supplementing and extending the researches of the regular expedition, and therefore the suggestion should be cheerfully accepted and acquiesced in. It must be remembered further that the members of the Greely expedition have wives and families at nome, and that the country is under obligations to do all that is possible to relieve the auxiety and suspense of these unhappy people. Congress cannot afford to leave any loophole for the charge that it neglected opportunities of relief which were within its reach, and if a bounty is offered to whalers it will be clear that no such charge as this can hereafter be brought forward. The resolution suggested ought of course to be promptly passed, that the fact may be thoroughly circulated before the whaling season

NEW HOMES FOR CITY POOR.

The details of Professor Adler's plan of tenement-house reform have not been published. They are not ready, we are informed. It is not too late, then, to offer suggestions as to what the plan ought to include, and what it ought to

The subject has an unwonted importance now; not because the need of reform is growing; but because new light has been let in upon the mode of reform. This new light comes partly from actual experience in the better tenement houses that have been built in this and other cities within a few years, and partly from a novel proposal, the invention probably of

Ptofessor Adler himself. Desirable elements of reform are always presenting themselves to the minds of those who touch the subject at all. Abuses abound; opportunities for reform equally abound. Amateur reformers are apt to get bewildered in the confusion of conflicting claims upon sympathy. One good element jars with other good elements. One good feature crowds others out. Among those that jostle in and those that are jostled out, the home-feeling of the tenant, which after all is the end and aim of all the planning, is apt to be lost sight of; and the building fails of its purpose.

Improvements in the safety, order, and decorum of tenement-house life are apt to depend on constraints upon the tenants to such an extent as to give offence to those whom they are designed to benefit; and so they are apt to be considered impracticable by those actively concerned in the management of such property. Indeed they are apt to prove impracticable; for if the houses remain empty there is no reform. The nearer one gets to being practical. the less inclined he is to favor most of the reforms proposed. The most experienced are the slowest. As among the politicians and for a better reason, reform in general is approved by everybody, but particular reform by few reform in the abstract, but not in the concrete. Reform? yes-this identical jump from abuse to advantage? no. And the difficulty is in the fact that the reforms proposed are disconnected; they do not make one whole plan of building and administration, and that plan a workable plan.

How few constitutions for government work as they are beforehand expected to work! A plan of tenement-house management is a constitution for government on a small scale, but touching all sides of family life and comfort; and it has this disadvantage-the subjects, if they do not like it, can get away from under it without even giving it a fair trial. It has no stronger hold upon them than the first impressions of people who are far from farseeing or sure-seeing. The plan must have backbone enough kto command obedience through respect; but it must win; it cannot begin by commanding.

The plan must win those who are to govern as well as those to be governed. Capital does not accept every opportunity to control people. It goes out to bring back. A few put money out from motives of pure benevolence; they have their satisfaction in doing so. The channels already open for beneficence are fairly well marked. The sick, the hurt, the critically distressed, those whom temporary help is likely to restore to self-dependence, have prior claim over mere amelioration of the chronic condition of anybody whatever. Think how little is voluntarily done for those hopeless of restoration; and how still less can be expected for the improvement of the way of living of a whole class of uncomplaining people. Tenement houses for

half a million in our city are not going to be built by charity. And the State will never con-

sent to have them built by tax. It is a splendid thought of Professor Adler to set up a corporation to make, own, take care of, govern and manage proper homes for people of small means in a way that capital is ready for, and in a way that people of small means are ready for. In general terms, it seems to us, he proposes just that. Capital is to have three per cent, with a sureness like that of a government loan-in a way greater than that of a government loan (for it hangs on the direct interest of the people themselves); the tenants are to have another three per cent, under regulation of course, for relief in case of need, or for ultimate purchase of their homes; and this six per cent, in addition to the cost of management, is the whole of the rent.

It behooves those who may be called upon to aid in devising the details of this most promising scheme to be very sure that the plan is worthy of the magnificent design.

There seems to be an implied censure in some of the comments upon Congressman Wise's refusal to fight a duel with a journalist who has attacked him. This ought not to be. If Mr. Wise has fought duels before it is all the more creditable to him that he should acknowledge the folly and barbarity of the code, and that he should declare his intention to avoid such encounters henceforth. Every prominent Southerner who takes such a position ought to be encouraged to maintain it, for it is only by the force of example that the mischievous custom of the duello can be abolished.

The conflict between Mr. Joseph Cook and the clergyman, Mr. Price, who wished him to offer prayer at his meeting, naturally aroused great interest in the village of Keene. The Student, a paper of that place, prints Mr. Cook's statement, the subtance of which has already been published, a letter by Mr. Price, a "certificate" by the landlord of the hotel, and other documents, the topic receiving also dispassionate editorial treatment. It is painfal to notice that Mr. Cook thinks Mr. Price wanted to use bim (Cook) to advertise his (Price's) prayermeeting; while Mr. Price thinks Mr. Cook wanted to use the prayer-meeting to advertise his (Cook's) lecture. Mr. Cook says Mr. Price did " pound" upon the door, while Mr. Price says he did not "pound" upon the door. He says that Mr. Cook sprang upon him and would have precipitated him down the stairs, "had I not been his superior in physical strength and resisted him." He says Mr. Cook called him 'a nuisance" and "a barbarian," etc. The hotel proprietor certifies that Mr. Cook " acted and looked ie a crazy man." The Editor of The Student judicially remarks that perhaps Mr. Price, in his desire to have Mr. Cook speak, "overstepped the bounds of due and proper reticence"-as to the pounding on he door. It further suggests a misunderstanding as to the hour. On the whole, the evidence seem to show that Mr. Price did pound, and that Mr. Cook did get angry, which in a weary man trying to get some sleep was not so remarkable after ali.

The sworn statement of ex-Deputy-Collector of United States Customs Charles Irvine, of Fort Gratiot, concerning the methods employed in estimating the immigration from Canada to the United States, certainly calls for explanation from Washington. If it be true that the passengers have never been counted, or the number of immigrants ascertained in any way, the presumption is that the officials charged with this duty have disobeyed their instructions, for it can hardly be supposed that they were countenanced by the Government in the deliberate fabrication of sbam immigration statistics. Irvine, however, certainly implies a knowledge of this system on the part of some of his superiors, for he says that on one occasion "his report was returned to him to put more women and children in the returns."

During the last few weeks Harrison, the "boy preacher," has been working up a tremendous revival in St. Louis, in which all have been invited to come forward and be saved. It appears, however, that this invitation was not intended to be taken literally, for the colored people who attend the meetings are told that on no account must they come forward, but take seats in the gallery or by the door. The excuse offered for this course is that the white people who come to be converted would be offended if negroes were allowed to come forward. The colored people of St. Louis need not feel auxious at their exclusion from the front seats in Brother Harrison's revival. They can obtain salvation in the gallery or at the door quite as quickly as those who would exclude them from the privileges of a common Christian brotherhood.

Professor Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal of Scotland, and author of a very strange book entitled, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," has written to this country suggesting the propriety of including Russian and German scientists in the projected Pyramid expedition, provided England and France are represented, though he would prefer that the expedition should be strictly American. Inasmuch as Mr. Petric's pyramid measurements at Ghizel appear to leave no room for further worl of that kind, being laboriously exact and exhaust ive; and inasmuch as the result of Mr. Petrie's measurements is to upset all or nearly all the seculiar theories of Professor Piazzi Smyth in regard o the significance and uses of the Great Pyramid, it is perhaps in order to inquire what special good is likely to result from the proposed expedition. relation between the Pyramid and the "Anglo-Saxon metric standard" seems already disproved, and the astronomical hypotheses of the Scotch Astronomer Royal have fared no better in the hands of an unbiassed measurer. In short, a natural termination of pyramidal fantasies appears to have

Dr. Holman is doing a good work in showing the police how to apply primary aid and relief to the injured, and particularly in teaching them to distinguish between the unconsciousness caused by drink and that which results from accident or dis ease. The police theory that the best way to assist an insensible person is to club him briskly about the head is not based upon a careful study of physiological and pathological conditions, and it is well for the members of the force to know that there are sometimes objections to that other police panacea which consists in application of the club to the feet of the patient. Hitherto the police have acted too uniformly on the theory that it was their sole duty to inflict injuries, and that all remedial appliances must be left to the ambulance surgeons.

The question of vivisection has been brought up anew in England by the action of the Oxford Convocation in voting \$50,000 to the physiological laboratory at Oxford, without any restriction upon vivisectional experiments, though the physiological professor who will control the laboratory is an uncompromising defender of vivisection. Of course all the old arguments are brought for and again, and much bitterness is felt toward the members of the Convocation, who it is said flocked in crowds to vote when the question was one of ecclesiastical etiquette, but stayed away when a great principle was at stake. The agitation of this question at least shows that modern society is slowly advancing toward recognition of the rights and sensibilities of the lower creation.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Astor continued to improve yesterday, though she did not make as rapid progress as on the previous day.

P. T. Barnum, who has been spending severa days with a party of friends at Old Point Comfort, Va., is expected to come up to-morrow for the after-dark parade in New-York.

The Continental method of pronouncing Latin is still a little novel at Trenton. One of the clerks of the New-Jersey Assembly was called upon to read a joint resolution at a session last week. He read it: Resolved, that the Legislature adjourn on March 21st Sec. nec-dec-a." The Solons made a unanimous "Resolved, that the Legislature adjourn on March 21st See-nec-dec-a." The Solons made a unanimous request for another reading. It was repeated as before. Assemblyman Cole asked: "For what purpose do I understand the Cierk to say that the Legislature is to adjourn?" "e-nec-dec-a." was the reply. The resolution was laid upon the table amid roars of laughter from Assemblymen, lobbyists and special colerations.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who fell on the side-

walk, owing to the ice last Monday, was fast recovering from the shock yesterday. He attended to his usual duties and appeared none the worse or the accident.

A beautiful incident of the Carnival in New Orleans jast month was the presentation of a basket of choice flowers to the daughters of the late General Fobert E. Lee by the General Joseph A. Mower Post, No. I, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Grant and party left this city for Norfolk and Old Point Comfort by the Pennaylvania route yesterday. The General has been suffering somewhat of late with rheumatism as much as from the results of his late injury. The weakness in the in-jured limb compels him to keep on crutches, and to avoid all possibility of a relapse he requires considerable assistance in his movements.

Dr. Francis M. Gunnell, Medical Director of the lavy, who has just been nominated to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, is a native of Washington and an alumnus of Georgetown University and of the Columbian University, Washington. He has served in the med-ical corps thirty-five years, and been at sea nearly seventeen years.

They do not always get things exactly right, even in London. The Echo of that city speaks of " Mr. George Miln, of Ohio," who "acts all the week and preaches on Sunday, drawing crowded houses"-not an altogether accurate description.

During a recent debate in Parliament, it is related, Lord John Manners congratulated the House upon a speech just made by Mr. Marriott, whereupon Mr. Gladstone exclaimed "Bosh!" in a tone andible throughout the House. Mr. Marriott instantly rose and walked out, bowing profoundly to the Premier as he did so.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

MUSIC IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Henry Carter, organist.-The reason why so much fault has been found with my management of the music in Plymouth Church by the music committee is that certain members of the committee wished to retaliate on Mr. Beecher for causing the dismissal of Mr. Camp, about a year ago. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Crane have taken my part, while Mr. Shearman and others have opposed me. The trouble is that they think a strong choir of first-class voices can be got to sing for nothing, which is all nonsense when good singers are now making engacements for \$500 a year. The truth is, I spent a large share of my salary in paying members of the choir. Just for one Sunday I have paid \$51. About the time complaints began to be made I had purposely economized on the chair, as Mr. Beecher was then absent. When he returned I spent the money I had saved and strengthened it, and have given fine music, especially anthems and old hymns, ever

IMPROVED CARBONS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT. General T. W. Clingman, of North Carolina,-Thathemists have Just completed a series of experiments for me with zirconia as the base of carbon points in electric lights. The present base is petroleum coke. Zirconia is practically indestructible. The experiments have been, to my mind, highly successful. We shall be able to make a point two inches in length that will last a year under

ordinary mage. THE NEED OF AN AMERICAN NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Proble.—We want ships and we want them now, no matter if they are not perfectly built. You cannot expect to get a perfect ship any more than you can get a perfect man. As people's opinions differ as to men so they will as to ships of war. All we can do is to get the best advice we can and then go ahead and build. We have had good advice. The Naval Advisory Board is composed of men who know what they are talking about. Their ideas may not be in accordance with those of other people but it is the best advice we have, and why not act upon it? I have just come from Washington, and I doubt If the bill for the reconstruction of the Navy which recently passed the Senate will pass the House. The Democrats do not want to threw any more patronage into the hands of the Government until after election. So they oppose it. One thing the Westerners do not seem to comprehend is that they are as vitally interested in the United States having a Navy as are the people in the Eastern States. Why, suppose we should have a war now! The next war is going to be a naval war, for we ere not going to fight among ourselves again. Suppose we had a war. The nation with which we were at war would blockade our ports, and the shipment of grain, cef, and other articles of food, the production of which is the very life and soul of the West, would be stopped.

A NEW OPERETTA.

General Barton, Manager Bijou Opera House,-We shall roduce Offenbach's "La Vie Parisienne" under the title "La Vie" on March 17. We obtained the American rights through Manager Henderson, of London. The opera had a great run there. It is Farnie's adaptation, in which the action is all transferred to London, with new comedy parts written in by the English adapter. I think t pretty sure to please an American audience. We have tered the last scene from a ball-room to a garden set, ting. The scenery, by the way, is by Merry, and the costumes by Dazain. Rehearsals ! The chorus are rehearsing daily, and the principals will begin next Thursday, The cast is all new. I would rather not mention names vet. Some of the singers have never been heard in N York.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

AN ORGAN AND HARP MATINEE.

The organ and harp matinees of Mr. George W. Morgan and his daughter, Miss Maud Morgan, in last two seasons won great favor with the musical pub lie; and that they bid fair to maintain it was indicated by the attendance on the first of this year's series given yeaerday afternoon in Chickering Hall. The audience illed the hall and was generous and even lavish in its applause. The levers of organ music are practically thrown upon these matinees for a gratification of their taste, and they are fortunate in having Mr. Morgan to provide the entersimments. The organ in Chickering Hall is somewhat obstinate in giving out the full dispason tone which is substinate in giving out the full diapason tone which is requisite in performances of the solid and characterictic music written for the lostrument, which may account for the fact that it is oftener neard in transcriptions of plano-torte pieces than original music; but Mr. Morgan succeeded in waking it into real eloquence yesterday in the mposing "Concertsare" of Thisle. As for Miss Morgan die again charmed the eyes of all observers by her pictures que appearance in a flowing Greek robe with fillets about her shapely head. Unfortunately for her musical performance her harp was sadly out of tune, and falled to about her 'shapely head. Unfortunately for her musical performance her harp was sadly out of tune, and failed to give complete satisfaction to the musical sense. A pleasant variety was given to the programme by the singing of Miss Alice G. Keller, who gave Rode's air and variations, and, on a recall, Tosti's "Good-bye." RE-ENTRANCE OF LOCKE RICHARDSON.

Yesterday morning, at the Madison Club Theatre, Mr. Richardson made his re-entrance, after a long absence, and began his new series of entertainments with a recital of " The Winter's Tale." An audience of about a hundred persons gave him a cordial welcome, and heard with the liveliest pleasure his eloquent, tender, amorous and carefully flaished interpretion of one of the richest and sweetest creations that pootion! Imagination has contributed to the literature of the world, "The Winter's Tale," one of the latest, if not the last, of Shakespeare's works, reveals him in the plenitude of his invention, his wisdon and his glorious freedom of diction—the mind teeming with thought, and the style affluent with significance and beauty. Mr. Richardson made, last season, one of the most brilliant hits of his career, in reciting this play, and his performance yesterday displayed the same keen discrimination as to character, the same deep ayapathy with the poet's idea of a gracious and benignant Divinity watchful over human life, and the same power of impersonation and skill of vocal treatment that were then recognized in this place.

Mr. Richardson appears again at the Madison Club Theatre next Thursday morning, when he will recite "Twelfth Night." It would be remarkable lodged if such a means of culture in Shakespearian literature were neglected. Shakespeare's works, reveals him in the plenitude of his

BACH'S PASSION MUSIC.

The Oratorio Society, which has already acomplished the task in a manner highly creditable, wi sing the "Music of the Passion according to St. Matthew," by Bach, one of the monumental works of music, on Thursday evening of next week. The composition will be given with the help of the orchestra of the Syn phony Society and the following solo performers: Mrs. Emma A. Danforth soprano; Mrs. Saran Anderson, contraito; Mr. W. H. Stanley, tenor; Mr. Max Helurich and Mr. C. E. Martin, bases; Mr. Richard Arnold, violin, and Mr. Walter Damrosch, organ.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

Modjeska appeared yesterday afternoon at the Madison Square Thantre and acted Adrenne Lecourreur in which character she first won the heart of the New. York public, and in which she has no equal now upon the stage. The performance evinced all its secustomed poetry of feeling and beauty of mish. Modieska's theatrical company co-operated. The hense was crowded to its extreme limits. The receipts exceeded \$1,300—which Modjeska gives to the Polish school established here.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Belle Cole, Mlle. Marie Heimlicher, Miss Sallie Reber and Herr Fritz Glese will be the solo per ormers in the Casino concert on Sunday evening.

A testimonial concert to Mr. Clinton Burling, reader, will be given in Chickering Hall on Saturday evening. The musical part of the programme will consist of performances by Mrs. M. E. Reading, Miss Sophic L. Maurer, str. J. N. Pattieon, Mr. Rarrie S. Hilliard, Mr. George Emrich and Mr. Joseph Harrison.